THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up the bill at the beginning of the morning hour, for the relief of the assistant surgeons, medical cadets, sisters of charity, and female nurses, for losses sustained by the burning of the Washington Infirmary on the night of November 3, 1861. It was considered, and amended by striking out the provisions for the relief of assistant surgeons and medical cadets, and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back the bill to increase the medical branch of the service in the volunteer force. The amendment abolishing the office of brigade surgeon was adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over:

RESOLVED, That the amount of legal tender Treasury notes already authorized by law shall never be increased, but the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to issue one hundred million Treasury ten days certificates, bearing five per cent. interest, in addition to the fifty millions already authorized by law.

The report of the committee of conference on the bounty appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, modified his amendment, now pending, to disagree to the recommendations of the committee.

After discussion by Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and HOWE, of Wisconsin, the vote was taken, and the report was non-concurred in—yeas 20, nays 17.

A new committee was appointed.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed, the pending question being upon the amendment substituting the 100th for the 1024 western meridian for the eastern terminus of the main line, which Mr. HARLAN proposed to amend by substituting a point at or near Fort Kearney, some fifty to sixty miles further east.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, said he was interested in this change of location of the terminus as a pecuniary consideration, saving the construction of more than one hundred miles of road upon the two branches, with a large amount of public land.

Messrs. LANE and POMEROY, of Kansas, opposed the amendment.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, said this road was to be made a great centipede, its hundred legs stretching east in branches to accommodate every competing interest or connection, and every one of them wanted land. Let Fort Kearney be the eastern terminus on the 99th instead of the 100th meridian, and let the branch routes take care of themselves, as they would do if the public needed them.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, favored the amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought it near time to stop bickering about routes and sections. Days had been spent upon this bill, and only the third page had been reached. The country had a right to expect the passage of this bill. He was willing to sink a hundred millions of money, and all the land proposed, and would then think he had done the country a great service. He would, therefore, settle a terminus at once, one that would be best for the country as a whole, without regard to local interests.

Mr. HENDERSON thought the route should not be so fixed, before accurate surveys had been made, as to prevent a location upon the most practicable route. He was inclined to believe that, from various considerations, the most practicable route would be by Fort Denver.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 18 yeas to 21 nays.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the amendment was amended to bring the terminus at the 100th meridian, within the Territory of Nebraska.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON offered to amend to make the Kansas branch connect with the Pacific road of Missouri.

A discussion here arose between the Senators from Kansas and the Senators from Missouri, the point of disagreement being whether the road should terminate at Wyandotte city, on the Kansas side of the Kansas river, or at Kansas city on the Wisconsin side. The amendment was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution from the House requesting information in regard to General Hunter having enlisted a regiment of blacks. The Secretary states that the Department has no official information on the subject, and that he has transmitted to General Hunter a copy of the resolution to make a report thereon. He says Gen. Hunter was not empowered to organize a regiment of slaves and blacks, but that clothing and arms have been sent to his department upon requisition, without inquiries as to the manner in which they are to be used. No arms have been forwarded to be placed in the hands of slaves and black fugitives. As to that part of the resolution calling for copies of correspondence and orders, the President deems it incompatible with the public interest to give publicity thereto.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he would let it lie on the table for the present, but he would call it up at a future time, and show the reasons upon which he predicated the resolution as passed. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on Confiscation, said he was instructed to report, in accordance with that direction, to the House the bill heretofore referred to them, introduced by Mr. Porter, with several amendments, the latter being approved by that gentleman and other friends of the measure.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, denied the right of the committee to report anything but the bill itself.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, took the same ground, that the committee have been instructed to report a certain bill only.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said the committee had been instructed to perform a specific act, and when that was done, the functions of the committee expired. He held himself bound in good faith to stand by the instructions. Such amendments were inadmissable.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, expressed his pleasure that he was so ably sustained by the gentlemen on both sides of the House.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, denied the power of the committee to report anything but what they were instructed to report.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, desired to withdraw the bill he reported and offer another.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, rose to a point of order that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not do that without first consulting the committee.

The SPEAKER overruled the objection.

The SPEAKER announced that the morning hour had expired, and the special order was the consideration of the House bill to authorize an additional issue of U. S. Treasury notes.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, by consent, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts." Passed.

The bill, as passed, makes the duties of the three Examiners-in-Chief advisory to the Commissioner of Patents, who shall prescribe rules for their action. After the second rejection of an application for a patent, an appeal may be had to the Circuit Court Judges of the District of Columbia. Every patent shall be dated as of a day no later than six months after the time at which it was passed and allowed. The final payment to be made within six months, in default of which the patent will be within held, and the invention become public property.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the special order.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, said the mode adopted six months ago for raising money has worked well as a war measure. He was in favor of clothing the Secretary of the Treasury with ample power to meet the contingency.

The committee rose.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the House bill with the Senate amendments to secure freedom to all persons within the Territories of the United States. Passed.

The bill provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may hereafter be formed or acquired, shall exist after the passage of this bill.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to House bill for the relief of the assistant surgeons, medical cadets, sisters of charity and others, who suffered by the burning of the Washington Infirmary, in November, 1861. The bill authorizes the Second Auditor of the Treasury to ascertain and determine the amount of property lost. The amount so determined not to exceed in the aggregate eighteen hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts. Passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DULL DAY.—Yesterday was a wearisome dull day. The rumors which for weeks past have formed the staple of conversation, and which were numbered in each morning with the bell of vouchers, remained at home yesterday, and in response to the question "What's the News?" the reply was "Not a word." "Where is Fremont?" "Don't know." "Where is Stonewall Jackson?" "Don't know." Even the Government despatches were heavy, and the afternoon papers were under the necessity of making their appearance without sensational heads. The newsmongers got weary waiting for rumors, and at half-past three o'clock the streets really looked deserted, and the corners, which at that hour are usually thronged, looked pitiable. The only person to be seen on those favorite rostrums was an occasional police officer, who had the appearance of being distressed for lack of something to do. As for local incidents, there were none. No persons fell down and hurt themselves; no one was cut; nor did anybody fall down a hatchway, or hold of a vessel, or kindly allow a piece of timber to fall on them and break a limb or mash a hand. The machinery in all the manufacturing establishments was well disposed, and did not drag any person into its powerful and pitiless embraces. A little boy imprudently stepped into one of the docks, but the water manifested no appetite for life, and kindly floated him until he was rescued. There was a tremendous great fight on the Point. It was a family feud of years standing, and many a fine contest has already taken place between the members. Yesterday two of the "Billies" met, and instantly the most intense hatred was exhibited. They dashed at each other with the velocity of rockets, and the earth fairly shook with the violence of the collision. There was an instant retreat, followed by an almost instant collision. Humanity gathered around, absorbed and interested with the contest, which was carried on with the pluck characteristic of the goat tribe. At last, however, one of the Billies gave evidence of a disposition to "discontinue his course," and in another moment he was off. The spectators were of opinion that the "Dawson" goat tribe had degenerated, or, to use a homely phrase, "it was played out." To this last remark a square faced, Irish looking, gentleman, who had evinced much interest in the fight, observed, (at the same time relieving himself of his coat) "that the Dawson family hadn't, and if any listleman had the tarmirity to doubt the fact he was riddy to diminstrate it." The crowd looked around at each other and Mr. Dawson took a general observation, having first quietly dropped his coat, and thrown himself into a Sir Isaac Walton attitude. There was not the slightest disposition manifested to doubt the fact that the "Dawson family" still lives. This was the only sensational incident of yesterday.

THE TROT.—The attendance yesterday afternoon, at the Herring Run Course, was a convincing evidence of the increasing interest which the community is manifesting in the speed of horses. There were several hundred persons present, among whom were a number of ladies, and the company, generally, was composed of the best class of our citizens. The care which the proprietors of the course are taking to make the trots incidents of pleasure is sure to meet a reward, and as soon as the community are convinced that the trots will be such, they will be liberally supported.

The trot was one of considerable interest, and although the horses were not rated as first-class, yet they possess great speed. Yesterday but two of the three entered for the trot participated in it. Nelson's gray gelding "Ben Temple" and Ward's gray mare "Kate," were the contestants, and the following was the result:

First Heat—The mare had the poll, and there were several false starts before the word was given. Finally the start was made, with the grey mare at the lead, which she held during the entire heat. The gelding broke badly several times, while the mare kept to her work handsomely, and came in an easy winner in 2.50

Second Heat—Several false starts, but the last they were off. The mare took the lead, and although the horse pushed her closely, she refused to yield. Her performance during the entire heat was admirable. The horse broke badly, and was carried off his feet time and again, and came in several lengths behind. Time—2.49½.

Third Heat.—Ward took the outside track, although entitled to the inside, for what reason, was not explained. There was more false starts, but at last the word was given. The mare made a burst of speed and sprang in front and kept the track, showing some splendid trotting, until she reached the three-quarter pole, when she lost her footing and broke badly. The horse passed on, took the track, and held it, coming in winner in 2.51.

Fourth Heat.—The mare took the lead and held it throughout the entire heat, and came in an easy winner.

On Friday next there will be a trot between the celebrated horses Grey Beard and Maryland, which will certainly be a most interesting affair. The fine reputation which both these animals enjoy is a sure guarantee that the trot will be well worth witnessing.

THEFTS.—Malachi Johnson, negro, was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes, valued at 50 cents, from Mr. Robert Brazier, No. 263 Lexington street. He entered the shoe store of Mr Brazier, and while the back of Mr. B. was turned toward him stole a pair of ladies' shoes from the counter, and slipped out into the street. The theft was almost instantly discovered and Mr. Brazier started in pursuit of the thief and overtook him a short distance from the store. Upon being charged with the theft he strongly declined having the shoes, but Mr. Brazier insisted that he should go back to the store with him, which he did, and as he was re-entering the store he dropped the shoes upon the door-step. Justice Logan committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury. James Hawkins, negro, was before the same magistrate upon the charge of stealing a card of pearl buttons from the store of Mrs. Elizabeth Sterger, No. 488 Pennsylvania avenue. He was sent to jail for the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT TO VISITORS TO THE HOSPITALS.—Major General Wool has issued an order requiring all visitors to the Federal and Confederate soldiers in the various hospitals to take the oath of allegiance before being admitted. A book will be kept for the purpose of registering the names of all visitors complying with this requirement. An order has also been issued by Surgeon Bartholow, of the General Hospital, Camden street, requiring all packages of eatables and other articles to be left at the office.

ASSAULT.—John Murphy was yesterday before Justice Logan upon the charge of assaulting Ellen A. Herring. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The young and accomplished Proteen Actress has met with a decided success, her various protean characters nightly eliciting unbounded applause from crowded and fashionable audiences. She will appear to-night in three splendid pieces, assuming nine diff-rent characters, singing a number of delightful songs, and execute two magnificent dances. Messrs. Studley and Robson and Misses Graham and Osborne and Mrs. Vincent and the entire company will appear in this gala bill.

THE MELODEON.—This place of amusement is nightly thronged to its utmost capacity, which is a sure evidence of the excellence of the entertainment. There has never been a company in this city which is to be compared to the present; and Sharply is the greatest delineator of negro character known to this city. The arrangements for lighting the hall have been changed for the better. A splendid chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, and a flood of light is thrown into every part of the hall. Those who desire to laugh heartily, should go to the Melodeon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Daniel Cado, convicted of making counterfeit coin, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years and fined $10 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Martin Hussey *vs.* John Healey. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $550.

Assignment for to-day from No. 694 to 741 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

No cases tried.

Assignment for to-day from No. 452 to 516 inclusive.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.—No. 18. Jacob Risewick *vs.* George Davis, guardian of James Forward.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Harford county. This case was argued by Otho Scott for the appellant, and by H. W. Archer for the appellee.

No. 17½. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company *vs.* County Commissioners of Cecil county.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Cecil county. This case was submitted on printed arguments to the bill in the term by John C. Groome for the appellant, and by J. T. McCullough for the appellees.

No. 20. Continued.

Correspondence of The Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 17.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The Court was occupied to day in hearing the evidence in the case of State *vs.* John Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, indicted for arson.—The indictment charges the parties with the burning of an untenanted dwelling house, on the 7th day of February, 1862, the property of Vincent Declieman, situated in the village of Homestead.—William P. Preston, Esq., assisting on the part of the State. Messrs. Grason and Emsor for defence.

All of the civil cases were continued until next term. None will be tried except by consent of counsel unless the criminal cases are disposed of.—It is generally believed that there will be a sufficient number of criminal cases to occupy the Court until Friday next, on which day the Court has notified the Bar that the jury will be discharged.

At the last term of the Court his Honor appointed L. M. Wheeler, R. Grason and R. K. Barman, Esqrs., as a committee to prepare a new set of rules for the regulation of the business in said Court. The committee reported to the Court about two week ago a system of rules, and to-day the Court fixed Friday evening at four o'clock for the purpose of examining and adopting them if found suitable. The members of the Bar were notified to be present.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee News.

LETTER FROM BLEEDING KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, June 4, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Having a few leisure moments, I once more seize the quill—or rather pencil—to post you on matters and things in general in and around "Bleeding Kansas." Yesterday the impeachment trial of Governor Robinson was to commence in the Senate, but it is rumored that his Excellency has measured out red tape by the way of commissions to so many Senators, that a quorum cannot be found to try him.

The fight here now seems to be confined to Lane & Co. *vs.* Robinson & Co. The jayhawker Jennison has lately gone over to Lane, for which he is to have a Brigadier's commission to lead that expedition through the Cherokee country.

This seems to be satisfactory to all here, as they are anxious to get him and his band of robbers out of the State. His followers are mostly made up of disbanded teamsters and outlaws. You will readily perceive how easy it is to organize a regiment of these loafers—when you see the number that are often discharged here. For instance, General Halleck ordered the expedition which was already in moving order at Fort Riley to return here, and to forward the troops to Corinth. That expedition numbered between 500 and 600 wagons, drawn by 3,500 mules, and the outfit alone cost near $2,000,000. Now these drivers, like many of their predecessors, are all paid off and discharged here, and such a set of men can be found nowhere except in Jennison's regiment, which is made up of the same stamp.

I am frank to admit that "bleeding Kansas" is not only "all my fancy painted," but I have never seen it painted in its full color. The men who manage matters here, with but few exceptions, are such characters as could not give bail if elected constable in any thrifty civilized community—still these men are suffered to go on and plunder and steal from each other, and all agree in plundering the Government, which serves out more *pap* here than in all the northwestern States united.

The men who manage Government matters here, with but two or three exceptions, are of the same stripe, and very much resemble the lowest class of back-drivers in your city. Such, in fact, are nearly all the followers of Jim. Lane and Pomeroy in this State. The people, however, are getting their eyes open, and at the late charter election held here, the Democrats carried the city by a handsome majority; the city and county are both Democratic, and our friends claim that they shall carry the State this fall—and if Jennison's and Lane's jayhawkers don't get back here to vote they will do it. John Brown, Jr., who raised a company in Ohio, but didn't dare go South to fight, is just passing the door. He walks with two canes, and appears to have the gout. I never heard of his being wounded, but perhaps was in some jayhawking expedition, which has not been *officially* reported.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

A VISIT TO THE MONITOR—OCCULAR DEMONSTRATION OF HER SAFETY.

CITY POINT, June 15, 1862.

We left Old Point at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, with a flag of truce, under command of Capt. Milward, and arrived here on the evening of Sunday. On board were Judge Crump and Dr. Taylor, of Richmond, both returning under a flag of truce, and also five Confederate prisoners, released on parole. We went ashore with them, were kindly received, took warm and friendly leave of them, and parted, mutually impressed with what we had seen of each other. Could the entire North and South be brought together to calmly compare notes; to weigh things in a dispassionate and friendly spirit, as a small knot of intellectual men can do upon such occasions as these, we should see little more fighting with each other. It is in moments like these that one feels most intensely the cruelty and villainy of those who persist in urging brothers into a continuance of this ungodly war.

Our stay here was accidentally prolonged by the absence of two foreign gentlemen of distinction, who came with us from Old Point—Capt. Shoonjelden and Lieut. Stein de Bille, of the Danish navy. They came expressly to look at the iron bull-dogs. After visiting the Monitor, they went further up the river to see the Galena, and as they did not return till late last evening, we were all day yesterday compelled to lay in idleness, beyond the interchange of hospitalities with the gallant commanders in our neighborhood. We were entertained on board the saucy little "cheesebox," by her gallant and jovial commander, Lieut. Jeffers, and found her just as ready for another merry making, as on that famous day in Hampton Roads.—We also had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. Morris, the hero of the Cumberland, and of hearing from his own lips a full account of that dreadful instance of human courage and heroism. All I had heard or read of the devotion of those brave men who went down with that noble ship, fell far short of the reality; the annals of human warfare can present nothing to equal it.

We return to Old Point this morning, having on board our Danish friends, also Col. Thos. L. Kane, of the Kane Rifle regiment—(the brother of the great Arctic explorer)—also Capt. Chas. Frederick Taylor, Company H, of the Kane Rifles. These gentlemen have just been released from Petersburg. They both were in action on the 6th June, near Harrisonburg, where Ashby made the last desperate charge which cost his life; and Colonel Kane was severely wounded in the ankle, which completely disables him for the present, but from which it is hoped he will soon recover. These gentlemen both speak highly of the uniform good treatment they met while prisoners in the Confederates' hands, and say that Ashby was regarded by friend and foe as a brave and noble-hearted gentleman.

From the N. Y. Times.

INTERVENTION—THE POSITION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A judicious sifting of the public and private advices, received from Europe during ten days past, presents, in an unpleasant light, the possibility of European intervention in the American question. So obstinate is the progress of the National arms ignored, and the series of National victories disputed; so steadily, in spite of evidence plain as sunlight, is the opinion of the irrespressibility of the South adhered to; so captiously is the entire military, civil and financial policy of the North discussed, as to render it plain, beyond demonstration, that France and England are busily arguing themselves into a meddlesome, and even belligerent temper towards the American Government. And this is not the impulse, as we very well know, of mere unfriendly prepossessions. The British and the French people have been severe sufferers because of the American war.

Every day of its prolongation has added a new pang to the existence of the laboring classes, and a new peril to the existence of Government and civil order; until it has become a question of capital moment, whether or not it is incumbent upon Europe to perish passively in defference to a vague and perhaps Quixotic principle of international law. The discussion of this thesis has recently, more urgently than ever before, engaged the attention of the French and British Cabinets. And the impression conveyed by the sources of information to which we have referred, tends strongly to encourage the conviction that interference, looking to the pacification of our difficulties,—has been favorably considered by both Governments, and that it is at any moment have been propounded. And if the bare-word mission of Lord Lyons have any diplomatic significance, it must not be extravagant to accept the popular interpretation, which ascribes it to the friendly desire of his Lordship to prevent any precipitate action of his Government upon the subject.

Intervention may be offered in a variety of ways, which will have this only in common, that they act morally in favor of the rebellion. It is more than probable that the earliest form it will assume, if it ever present itself, will be the courteous tender of mediation founded on conditions consistent, so far as they go, with the emancipation policy of the President, but in all probability quite irreconcilable with that *sine qua non* of the American policy—the entire surrender of the South to the Constitution. It is also conceivable that a more peremptory invitation to peace has been contemplated, the rejection of which was to be the signal of active assistance dispatched to building up of the weaker, and even now, beaten party.

GUN-COTTON.—The Austrian Government has been experimenting with gun-cotton, prepared under the direction of Baron Lenk. Manufactured on his plan the cotton retains its explosive property for years. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Baron von Lenk admits that breech-loading guns can be used with the greater precision, with gun-cotton, than any others, but for cavalry soldiers he prefers guns which are loaded at the muzzle for field artillery. In the number of the Leipsic *Illustrirte Zeitung* of May 3 there is a description of Lenk's new gun. Up to the present moment only three kinds of guns have been made. They are rifled four-pounders for brigade and cavalry service, eight-pounders as reserve artillery, and three-pounders, which can be carried by beasts of burden, for use in mountainous districts. The last-mentioned guns, which are of bronze, weigh one hundred and fifty Austrian pounds; but trials are now being made with three-pounders of cast steel which weigh no more than forty-four pounds. The range of the three pounders is 3,000 paces, and their accuracy is said to be extraordinary. Before the end of the next month the army will be supplied with thirty batteries of four-pounders, and it is confidently expected that Lenk's gun-cotton will supersede powder. The carriages of the new guns are of iron, and they are so constructed that they can be taken to pieces, and, in case of need, carried by the artillerymen. Some interesting experiments have recently been made with gun-cotton at Venice, but their results are not positively known. It is, however, related that boats have been blown out of water by gun-cotton which had been ignited by means of electricity.—Gun-cotton steeped in water for a month and then properly dried has been found to have lost none of its explosive power."

A proof-reader on the London *Times* receives an editorial salary, but has to forfeit one guinea for every typographical error, even a turned letter, in each day's impression; if he has marked an error on the proof, the compositor who neglected to correct it pays the forfeit.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

HENRY JAMES,
A. L. HUGGINS, SAMUEL ORENDORF,
JOHN MANN, J. G. GRAEFLIN.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1862

The transactions at the Stock Board show an increased firmness—all sound dividend paying stocks are sought after, and where sales are effected advanced rates are obtained. In Government and State securities there were no transactions reported; for Missouri 6's 52¾ was bid, and for North Carolinas 75 was asked. City securities advanced—$2,410 6's 1890 sold at 102, closing at 101¾ bid for the new and old issue, and 102¾ asked; for those of 1875 101¾ was bid, 101¾ asked; for the issue of 1869 and 1870 98 was bid; and for Park stock 99 was bid. The only transaction in Railway bonds was the sale of $7,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 82¾, closing at 82¾ bid, 83 asked. There were sales of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock at 67¾, closing at 67¾ bid, 67¾ asked regular way; 407 bid buyer's option 60 days; for Northern Central regular way $21¾ was bid, $25 asked. In Bank shares we notice the sale of 10 shares Bank of Commerce at $22, and 12 shares Howard Bank at $9. There were sales of 800 shares Silver Valley Mining at 25 cts., and 100 shares Consolidated at 15 cts. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $15 asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company $110 was bid.

The brokers are to-day paying 6¾ per cent. premium for gold and 5 per cent. premium for demand notes.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the book of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881	....	....	....	N. W. Virginia	50	....	....
Md. 6's ces.	70	....	....	Washington B & A	50	....	....
do. ins.	70	....	....	Phil Will & Balt	50	....	....
do. ins.	70	....	....	*Railroad Bonds*			
Md 5's	....	....	....	B. & O. 6's 1862	....	98	....
do. cons.	....	....	....	do. do. 1867	....	....	....
Missouri 6's ces	....	52½	....	do. do. 1875	....	....	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	75	....	do. do. 1885	....	92	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	97½	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d, 1893	....	97½	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d, 1885	....	90	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	N. C. (R & A) 1869	....	....	20
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
City Stocks.				do. (R. Con.) 1877	....	....	....
Balt. 6's plain	....	....	....	do. (R. Con.) 1927	....	....	....
do. 1874	....	99	....	do. (Y & C) 1877	....	75	77
do. 1890	....	98	....	Penna. 6's 1880	....	....	....
do. 1875	....	....	....	O. & P. 7's 1896	....	....	....
do. 1870	....	101½	101¾	do. do. 1st, 1861	....	....	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	do. do. 2d, 1863	....	....	....
do. new, 1890	....	101½	....	do. do. 3m, 1885	....	....	....
do. old, 1890	....	101½	102¾	do. do. 4m, 1876	....	....	....
Park 6's	....	99	....	do. inc. 1857-'76	....	....	....
Balt. 5's	....	....	....	W. Md. 6's, 1890	....	....	....
Bank Stocks.				do. do. 1st, 1890	....	....	....
Baltimore	100	92	....	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Commerce	....	....	22*	Reisterst'n T'ks	6	....	....
Chesapeake	25	....	....	York	10	....	....
Citizens'	10	9¾	....	Frederick do.	2	2¼	....
Co. & Far. full	33½	35¾	....	*Mining Stocks.*			
do. short	20	....	....	Cecil N. C.	5	.10	.30
Farmers' of Md	30	....	....	Cambridge	5	....	....
Far. & Merch.	25	....	....	Consolidated	5	....	....
Far. & Plan's	25	27	27½	Deep River	5	....	....
Fell's Pt'S. In	26	9¾	....	Gardner Hill's	5	1.00	1.25
Franklin	12½	9¾	....	Guilford	5	....	.60
Howard	10	9	13	North State	5	....	.30
Marine	30	25¾	....	Md. Copper Co.	5	....	....
Mechanics'	16	17	....	Sullivan	5	....	1.00
Merchants'	100	103	105	Maryland	5	1.25	2.00
People's	25	15	15¾	Silver Hill	5	....	....
Union	75	66	71	Silver Valley	5	....	.25
Western	25	....	20	Spring field	5	1.40	2.50
Insce Stocks.				*Miscellaneous.*			
Firemen's	18	47	....	Canton Comp'y.	22	14	15
Balt. Fire	14	....	....	Balt. Gas	100	....	....
Balt. Marine	50	70	75	Balt. Gas	100	1 0	....
Associated	5	17	....	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	.5	.70
Maryland	10	9	10	George's Creek	100	....	....
Balt. Life Ins.	50	....	....	Maryland Gas	25	....	....
Railroad Stks				Patapsco Co. bds.	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	100	67¾	67¾	Santa Cruz M'g	10	....	....
Nor'n. Central	50	24¾	25	Susq. Canal bds.	100	....	....

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, June 17, 1862.

$2,410 Baltimore city 6's 90.....102
7,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....82¾
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....67¾
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....22
12 shares Howard Bank.....9
500 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.....25
100 shares Consolidated Mining Co.....15

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	....	....
Missouri 6's	52¾	52
Tennessee bonds	59¾	59
North Carolina bonds	72¾	70
American gold	106¾	106
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	37¾	37¾
New York Central Railroad	94¾	94¾
Reading Railroad	57¾	58¾
	Dull.	Unsettled.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were very active yesterday; but prices, as a general rule, were not as high as on Saturday afternoon. Central, which is the most active stock on the list, closed at a decline of ⅜ from the last price of Saturday. The speculation in gold still continues, and people were found to give 106¾ for the precious metal yesterday afternoon, and 117¼ for sterling bills. Parties living in the interior and the smaller cities will doubtless make haste to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by this sudden outburst of speculation here, and will send their gold here for sale. Every twenty dollar gold piece is now worth in Wall street $21.30. The price will probably fall as quickly as it rose. The bank statement of to-day shows no material change, except an increase of $1,695,969 in loans.

The New York *Post* of Monday afternoon says:

The Stock market is lower to-day by ½ per cent. on Government securities, about the same on New York Central shares, and ¼@¾ per cent. on Eries and the Western stocks. There is also less excitement than on Saturday afternoon in the market for gold, the advance to 106¾@107 per cent. then reported having brought forward considerable supplies to day—the quotation leaving off 106¾@106¾ per cent. The market since the board is recovering on Central (and several of the Western stocks. Rock Island is 68¾ again. The rates of exchange on London for the steamer Persia are unsettled by the feverish condition of the gold market, and but few transactions are thus far reported.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, as compared with that of the previous week:

	June 9.	June 16.		
Capital stock	$11,715,915	$11,716,420	Inc.	$495
Loans	31,981,715	32,132,654	Inc.	180,939
Specie	5,632,307	5,630,503	Dec.	1,804
Due from other bks.	5,536,034	5,590,328	Inc.	41,294
Due to other banks	5,161,289	5,036,828	Dec.	124,452
Deposits	24,973,011	24,807,057	Dec.	165,954
Circulation	4,354,599	4,298,023	Dec.	56,576

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from June 7 to June 14:

	June 7.	June 14.		
Loans	$142,318,381	$144,014,356	Inc	$1,695,969
Specie	31,248,882	31,162,048	Dec.	86,834
Circulation	8,889,093	8,814,322	Dec.	74,771
Deposits	125,566,961	125,643,375	Inc.	76,414

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, June 17.

COFFEE.—We note sales of 150 bags fair Rio at 20 cts. net, and 100 bags prime do. at 21 cts. net. The market is firm at previous quotations, viz: common to ordinary at 19¾@19¾ cts: fair to good do. 20@20¾ cts.; and prime do. at 21@21¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now reduced to about 23,000 bags, with very little of any other description here.

FLOUR.—The market to-day was rather dull, caused principally by an entire absence of demand for export, and with only a moderate inquiry from the trade. The only sale reported was 200 bbls. good Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. We continue to quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5 25@5 31¾; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@5 62¾; Ohio Super $5.12¾; shipping and retailing do. $5.50@5.62¾; City Mills good to fancy brands of Super $5@5.12¾; shipping brands do. $5.50@6.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, and the market is very dull. We now quote at $3.50@3.75 per bbl. for fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—There have been no sales reported for some days. We now quote both City and Brandywine at $2.75.

GRAIN.—The offerings on Change to-day were 6,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, and 600 bushels Rye. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but as is usual just on the eve of the harvest, there was not much done in Wheat, the demand being confined entirely to sound parcels, the offerings of which were very light; there was a large supply of inferior and common Wheat, and we notice sales of 600 bushels fair and good white at 140@145 cts.; 1,000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at 126@128 cts. per bushel; inferior and common white may be quoted nominally at 80@110 cts; fair to good do 135@145 cts; prime to choice do. 150@160 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red 120@125 cts., and Southern do. 125@128 cts. per bushel. There were sales of 8,000 bushels fair to prime dry white Corn, taken for export, at 55@58 cts.; 1,300 bushels prime homing do. at 60 cts; 4,000 bushels good and prime yellow at 56@57 cts.; 1,000 bushels fair do. at 55 cts., and a small lot of inferior do. at 58 cts.; the market closed rather firm at 56@58 cts. for ordinary to prime shipping lots of white, and 55@57 cts. per bushel for yellow do; for inferior and common Corn, of both colors, the market is very dull, and we quote this description at 40@50 cts. per bushel. There was a fair supply of Oats, and the demand steady demand the recent advance is maintained; the sales embrace 4,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania at 40@41 cts.; 1,000 bushels Maryland do. at 39@40 cts., and 2,200 bushels good Virginia at 38 cts. per bushel. There was a sale of 600 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 67@68 cts., being an advance of 1 cent per bushel; nothing doing in Maryland, which may be quoted at 63@64 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There were no sales reported to-day, and the demand is very light, and prices have declined 2@3 cts. per gallon. We now quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 25@30 cts., and Porto Rico at 34@38 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all articles under this head continues very light. We quote Western Mess Pork at $12@12.25; prime Mess at $12; Prime at $10, and Hump at $8.50 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Beef; small lots, suitable for ships' stores, are selling at $14.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $15@16, and extra Mess at $16.50. We hear of no sales of Bulk Meats, and we now quote nominally Sides at 6 cts., Shoulders at 4 cts., and Hams at 4¾@5 cts. per lb. Bacon—small sales reported in jobbing lots at 6¾ cts. for Sides, 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾@7 cts. for plain and sugar cured Hams and 8¾@9